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matter what his offense 'to take him to court' is treason" (p. 53). That is a human fact worth knowing, for those who shape the law. Miss Colcord puts forth an interesting answer to the problem (p. 168).

One particular point should perhaps be mentioned, which struck the reviewer forcibly, in both books—perhaps because it ran squarely contrary to his prior notions—their flat condemnation throughout of the institution of common-law marriage. But in spite of the strength of the points made against that institution, the reviewer is still inclined to question whether the customs and background of large sections of our population—immigrant in the North, negro in the South—do not make it still desirable. Altogether, Miss Colcord's study is alive with interest, keen in analysis, well written, and free, refreshingly free, from that maudlin sentimentality which taints so many books on social problems.

*American Marriage Laws* partakes too much of the digest to read as well as its companion volume. Although the digesting is not by technicians, it is ably done and will be useful to the lawyer. The earlier portion of the book contains an interesting discussion of the merits and demerits of uniform legislation on marriage, and a comparative summary of the status of the present law, which is of value. The preface tells us that the digest is "preliminary merely to an inquiry into the way the laws on our statute books are actually administered." To the publication of the result of that inquiry, the reviewer looks forward with some eagerness.

K. N. L.

*The Law of Arrest.* By John G. Hawley. Third Edition. By James A. Scott. Chicago, T. H. Flood & Co. 1919. pp. 92.

This handbook contains a concise and accurate *résumé* of the general principles of the common law, usually denominated the "law of arrest," together with the citation of about two hundred and fifty of the important decisions. Thus the book may serve as a ready reference book to a busy practitioner; but it will doubtless circulate more widely among officers engaged in serving warrants for the arrest of persons charged with criminal offenses, to whom it should become an almost indispensable guide. Regret must be expressed that the editor limited his legal vocabulary to "rights and duties" in describing numerous legal relations which are easily demonstrable to be essentially different, viz., privileges, powers, immunities and their correlatives. Greater precision of expression would certainly have resulted in a clearer exposition of the legal relations, and at the same time have laid bare the rules of law.

*Soldier-Lawyer Directory.* By R. W. Shackleford, G. B. Zewadski, J. W. Cone. Tampa. 1920. pp. vii, 201.

This directory is the product of enormous labor on the part of the editors in their attempt to build a compilation of the soldier-lawyers which would make possible the exchange of practice between ex-service men; and also form a permanent record of the service rendered by the legal profession during the great war—"in the not distant future . . . the roster of our Country's greatest lawyers, statesmen and men of affairs." The first aim has been quite fully realized as the work includes names from nearly every city and town in the United States and Canada, arranged according to states and localities. In their second purpose, the editors have been only moderately successful as frankly stated: "our work is incomplete . . . many of our letters were returned unclaimed and we decided not to include these names without proof that these men survived . . . a distressingly large percentage of our communications were unanswered." Besides containing the names of the majority of the lawyers who were in the Canadian and United States military service, there is included an Honor Roll of those who "passed behind the veil." The book will doubtless receive a wide circulation among those whose interests it professes to serve.